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8.00 " " " " "	" " " " "
9.00 " " " " "	" " " " "
10.00 " " " " "	" " " " "
11.00 " " " " "	" " " " "
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	" " " " "
1.15 " " " " "	" " " " "
1.45 " " " " "	" " " " "
2.15 " " " " "	" " " " "
2.45 " " " " "	" " " " "
3.15 " " " " "	" " " " "
3.45 " " " " "	" " " " "
4.15 " " " " "	" " " " "
4.45 " " " " "	" " " " "
5.00 " " " " "	" " " " "
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10.30 " " " " "	" " " " "
11.30 " " " " "	" " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	" " " " "
5.30 " " " " "	" " " " "
6.00 " " " " "	" " " " "
6.30 " " " " "	" " " " "
6.50 " " " " "	" " " " "
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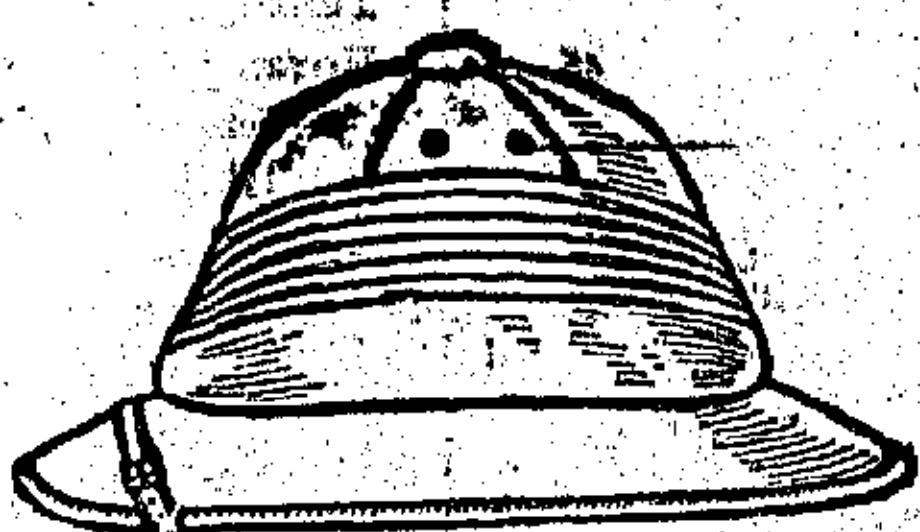
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PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, April 28th.

CHINA NEARING WAR.

China is very much nearer declaring war on Germany than she was a week ago. The Military Conference has opened, and the members have declared themselves in favor of the course advocated by the Premier. This approval should go far towards helping the Government to a decision, and before many days have passed we may expect to see China definitely throwing in her lot with the Entente.

While it cannot be claimed that the people of China take a very keen interest in the war, or that their sympathies lie altogether with the Entente, it can nevertheless be asserted that those of them who understand the situation even imperfectly are beginning to realize that for China, as in the case of Great Britain in August, 1914, duty and interest coincide in associating her with the forces arrayed against German barbarism. German has defied world opinion by her breaches of international law, and China cannot ignore or condone such offences if she is to have a place in the comity of nations. Duty, therefore, demands that she align herself with the forces working for the suppression of the world menace. Interest also suggests that China should follow the only course of action which entitles her to a place at the Peace Conference, wherein Far Eastern affairs will be adjusted. Besides, it is to her interest to secure some of the benefits accruing from the war itself, apart from the repudiation of the Boxer indemnity paid to Germany. These advantages are to be had in the manufacture and sale of munitions, chiefly to Russia, and the increased supply of foodstuffs and other products also to Russia not to speak of placing her man-power at the disposal of the Allies with the result that many people in the poorer districts who have hitherto handled only cash or cents would now have the joy of circulating dollars. War for China would mean much material gain with no attendant risk of danger or loss.

Parliament showed itself very sympathetic when the Premier asked its approval of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, and though German influence is by no means extinct yet, it is tolerably certain that Parliamentary endorsement will be given the Government's policy in the matter of China actually declaring war. There may be criticism of the Cabinet's action in summoning the Military Conference, as suggestive of unconstitutional thought on the part of the Premier at least, but it may be hoped that parliamentarians will set aside their differences in face of the need for national unity so as to secure the adoption of a resolute policy. Provincial revolts and Mohammedan designs are merely threats which are not likely to mature. The provinces are not seething with unrest, though Szechuan is distracted by rival military leaders. The bogey of German omnipotence is no longer a scare. British and Allied propaganda among the Chinese has done much to create a belief in the ultimate victory of the Allies, a belief which is immeasurably deepened by the entry of the United States into the conflict and her promise of financial assistance to the Entente, and public opinion, as expressed in the vernacular press, now inclines to a policy which will uplift the nation from its somewhat dependent position. The apparent boldness of the action, its savour of independence, appeal very strongly to many, for it must be remembered that the Chinese dearly love to "save face," and the humiliation suffered at the hands of Japan will be forgotten in the newly acquired dignity of China as a sovereign State entering the world war against Germany and ranging herself with the nations fighting in the cause of international righteousness.

During the past few days the presence of high military officials has been emphasized by the numerous automobiles, with armed khaki guards standing on the footboards, dashing through the streets, and by soldiery lining routes along which the mighty ones were to pass. Their ready response in Conference to the Premier's policy of war has undoubtedly cleared the situation, and it is not too much to say that this had will not be lost upon the Political Council which is considering questions connected with war, or upon Parliament. Therefore, unless the unforeseen intervenes, China should in a few days have a new interest for us as an ally in the great world war.

MINISTERS IN DISGRACE.
Dr. Chen Chin-tao, the former Minister of Finance, now in prison awaiting trial on charges of bribery, and Mr. Yin Ju-li, the former Vice-Minister, are not the only Ministers in disgrace. The accusations openly made against Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of Communications, have had the effect of inducing him to tender his resignation, which, however, the President declines to accept in view of the investigation which is proceeding into the serious charges. The native press is discussing the affair with great gusto, but has been forbidden to comment on the Chen Chin-tao case, though the Peking Gazette continues its defence of the former Minister, going so far as to describe his dismissal and arrest as a grave miscarriage of justice. The Vice-Minister has not yet been found by the police.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, May 3rd.

BOYS' BRIGADE DISPLAYS.

We had a delightfully new experience in Swatow this afternoon. The "Boys' Brigade" gave us an exhibition under the command of the Rev. A. Guthrie Gamble. The object of the Boys' Brigade is a noble one:—To foster the habit of obedience, reverence, discipline, self-respect, etc. General Mok had arranged to come and inspect the Company, but, unfortunately, he was called away to Canton. He sent, however, his next in command, who manifested great pleasure at the general efficiency of the Company. The day turned out to be one of the most pleasant of the season, and the whole proceedings were enlivened by large representations from the various schools who came in their various uniforms, with banners flying and preceded by bands of music. Their behaviour throughout was excellent. The Daoyin, the commander of the Chinese gunboat in the harbour, the various head officials of departments, and a few of the foreign residents were present. The Daoyin presented the Brigade with a complete set of national flags minus one which was not missed; its absence marked the present break in the family of nations. The proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem. The tune is that of the British National Anthem, and the words breathe of patriotism and republicanism. We all felt that the Boys' Brigade is an excellent institution and we wish it much success.

CABINET CHANGES.

Some of the opposition newspapers profess to believe that the Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet will not survive the shock caused by the various scandals associated with the names of several Ministers, but against that it must be remembered that the personnel does not reflect the Premier's choice. As a matter of fact, his position may be strengthened by the removal of Ministers for whom, in ordinary language, he had "no use."

Li Ching-wei, a former Provincial Governor of Yunnan and Kweichow, is mentioned for the post of Minister of Finance, and Wang Tachieh, who has just returned from Japan, whence he went to present the Emperor of Japan with the Order of Merit on behalf of President Li, is regarded as the likely successor of Hsu Shih-ying in the Ministry of Communications.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
Within the dining-hall of the Wagon Lits Hotel last night the Band of the Union Philharmonic gave its twenty-third concert before an appreciative audience. Professor Heymans is to be congratulated on the success of his Chinese Band, which renders the classical masters very successfully.

SOME PICTURE.
The Peking Pavilion was packed last night when the "Battle of the Somme" was screened for the first time to the public. The picture portrays war in all its grim reality, and shows the British Tommy as he is—fearless, cheerful, and resourceful in face of danger and death.

RAIN WANTED.
According to the Chinese calendar, which seldom fails, the inhabitants of Peking should have heard this week "the patter of the raindrops on the roof," but for once the oracle has failed, and so far no refreshing showers have visited us. The country is looking well. The trees are now in full foliage, but here and there brown bare patches remain in the fields waiting the coming of the April showers to clothe them in their green garb.

AMERICAN ENTHUSIASM.
The Americans in Peking are sharing in the war enthusiasm which pervades their countrymen everywhere. They have started volunteering very keenly, and on Wednesday night practically every American in Peking assembled on the invitation of Colonel Neville in the dining-hall of the barracks, where a scene of the greatest enthusiasm was witnessed. Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister, delivered an appropriate address, but the speech of the evening was that of Professor McElroy, who stirred his hearers to the depths of their being. At its close the whole audience stood up in support of a resolution placing their services unreservedly at the disposal of President Wilson. The address is to be reprinted and sold at twenty cents a copy.

CHINA AND THE WAR.
The former director of the International Institute at Shanghai, who has during the past few months been editing the German-owned Peking Post, has achieved further notoriety this week. On Sunday night he was allowed to preach in the Union Church. This was resented by several people, who walked out of the building. On Wednesday afternoon he was arrested on a warrant by the Marshal of the American Consulate at Tientsin on charges of libelling President Wilson. He was taken to Tientsin, but afterwards liberated on bail.

PREMIUM BONDS.
Large crowds assembled in the Temple of Agriculture on Wednesday to witness the third drawing of the Hsin Hui Premium Bonds. The tedium of the proceedings did not seem to affect them, and they waited patiently, as only Chinese can, for the declaration of the results. The first prize of \$100,000 is said to have gone to a man in Harbin, who, doubtless, will be too overjoyed to protest against being paid the amount in Bank of China and Bank of Communications notes. Next year the bonds will be redeemed.

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Donald, C. Reed, B. L. Frost,	10.00
W. T. Edwards, J. Hutchings,	10.00
D. Sutherland, J. A. Howe,	10.00
C. Sara, J. O. Miller, T. P.	10.00
Thomas, W. Snowdon, E. P.	10.00
Bamford, Another Salt, \$5 each	100.00
Collected by Mr. W. T. Elson:	
Mr. Lofley	25
N. Wrenman	10
S. Mitford	10
G. Cowell	10
J. Farrell	10
J. E. Jones	10
C. Alexander	10
G. W. Eddy	10
G. A. E. M.	10
L. B. Edwards	10
H. Jackson, Eylebratt, F.	
T. Harris, D. Goldenberg,	
W. McCracken, R. Til-	
kins, H. Simpson, G. At-	
kinson, W. Anderson, G.	
C. White, A. H. Brown,	
B. A. Ballantine, R. A.	
Smith, J. V. Simpson, E.	
Walker, J. Fitzpatrick, J.	
Swanson, E. Munzie, F.	
Best, W. Cullen, W. But-	
cher, H. Beveridge, T.	
Blair, Muir, W. R. Mc-	
Carthy, H. W. Taylor, R.	
J. Dalkin, E. Thompson,	
A. J. Paterson, W. C.	
Johnson, W. McKinnon,	
C. M. Pivettan, E. A.	
Martin, J. H. Ware, W.	
S. Lumbull, W. Cox, A.	
McKeech, S. P. Tullock,	
A. Harrison, N. Smith, J.	
J. Colquhoun, E. P.	
Carves, Benson, G. Ervin,	
R. V. Cameron, R. H.	
Lawrence, W. C. Davis,	
A. M. Short, R. Fox, Me,	
J. Dirgen, F. C. Town-	
send, S. Morton, R. Rox-	
burgh, W. McCormack,	
W. Brewer, E. Stora, N.	
B. Hope, A. Kerr, N.	
Thorburn, W. Snider, J.	
Wardak, E. N. Beith, J.	
McIntyre, J. W. Baxter, E.	
Rieser, P. W. Howells,	
J. Edwards, A. S. Lov,	
D. McCormack, W. Pat-	
ton, L. E. Paine, W.	
Devlen, O. B. Wilks, B.	
W. Pritchard, A. Jackson,	
\$5 each	385
A. Torres, A. Crawford,	
\$2 each	4
Previously acknowledged	3,383.39
Total	\$4,292.39

AMOY LADIES' WAR WORK.

The Amoy Ladies, who also work for the Shanghai Branch of Q.M.N.G., have just completed a year's work for the Hongkong B.W.W. Association. Besides various sums of money, amounting in all to \$76 5s. 6d. and \$87, the following articles have been made from materials supplied by the Hongkong Depot and collected and despatched to Hongkong by Mrs. Boreford Tisdall:—1,813 cotton many-tailed bandages, 550 stump bandages, 57 fannel many-tailed bandages, 234 roller bandages, 770 swabs, 49 knitted eye bandages, 44 pairs of socks, 28 shrouds, 8 dozen handkerchiefs, 89 scrubbers, 1 pair of operation stockings.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

SUN YAT-SEN'S CABLE TO THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER.

In the House of Commons on March 19th, Mr. Brookes asked the Prime Minister whether he had received from the Chinese politician, Sun Yat-sen, any telegram dealing with China's position in the war; whether he was aware that this telegram had been published in the Far East, that the British in the Far East strongly suspected the sender of being under enemy influence, and whether, under these circumstances, he intended to attach any importance whatever to it. Sir G. Cave, replying, said the answer to the first part of the question was in the affirmative. The telegram had been published in the Far East. The answer to the last part of the question was in the negative.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

Commenting upon the breach between China and Germany the Frankfurter Zeitung remarks that it is evident that Germany had no friends in China. She pursued a wrong policy, and might easily have gained the friendship and gratitude of the Chinese as America has done. The paper continues: "New China completes the ring of Germany's foes around the whole earth, and Germany, her friends and neutrals appear only like islands in a vast ocean of enemies."

COMPANY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL COTTON SPINNING CO., LTD.

At the annual meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., at Shanghai, on May 1st, the Chairman, Mr. H. E. Arnold, stated that up to the end of June, owing to the political unrest in the country, the demand for yarn remained poor and prices of cotton high, with the result that the company continued to work at a heavy loss during the first half-year, so that the loss of Tls. 136,392.73 which was carried forward from last year had been increased to Tls. 182,520.88. Fortunately, since June the company had been working at a profit, and as the crop of cotton had this year been very good, the prospects to-day were very much better. The Company had sold the whole of their production until the end of June at a profit, and if the China crop of cotton this year were again good, the local mills should do well. Owing to the large debit balance on profit and loss account, this company would unfortunately—even if it had a good year—not be on a dividend paying basis, as this large debit item had first to be worked off. The directors had, therefore, decided to submit a reconstruction scheme to the shareholders.

At an extraordinary meeting, which followed, it was decided to wind up the Company voluntarily and sell it to a new company to be registered under the name of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. The Chairman explained that the new company would issue Tls. 20 shares in exchange for the Tls. 50 shares in the old company. By this means it would be possible to wipe out the loss in profit and loss account and at the same time write down the plant to a figure which would render it necessary to provide for depreciation for the next few years. It was proposed when forming the new company to obtain powers for the issue of Tls. 400,000—7 per cent. cumulative preference shares as soon as the money market should allow of this.

By issuing preference shares as soon as possible, the company would be in a position to instal 250 looms and would, therefore, be in a better position to work profitably, even in bad years.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The nineteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders and policyholders in the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai, on May 1st. Mr. C. R. Burkill, who presided, said the accounts referred to a period of nine months only, that is to say, from April 1st, 1916, to December 31st, 1916. The amount of new business secured was regarded as very satisfactory. During the period, the Company paid to policyholders in claims by death, maturity, etc., over Tls. 1,900,000. The total payments to policyholders now amounted to over thirteen and a half million taels. The surrender values paid showed a reduction. The same rate of bonus was being paid on policies maturing this year as last year. It was a matter for congratulation that the Company had not reduced its rates of bonus since the outbreak of war. The report and accounts were adopted, and the following resolution was passed: "That a dividend to shareholders for the nine months ended December 31st, 1916, be paid, and the same is hereby declared of Tls. 10,000, and that same be applied in paying *pro tanto* the capital uncalled on the shares."

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

1.—JOINED.
Pte. J. G. Marshall having joined, is allotted Corps No. 2095 and posted to Right Section M.G. Co.
2.—LEAVE.
Captain A. F. Churchill, Adjutant H.K.V.C., has been granted 10 months' leave from 8th instant.
No. 1461 Lt.-Cpl. F. L. da Rozz is granted 2 weeks' leave from 4.5.17.
No. 1331 Spr. N. S. Moses is granted 21 days' leave from 9.5.17.
3.—APPOINTMENT.
H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain G. E. Stewart to be Adjutant H.K.V.C., with effect from 9th instant.
4.—PARADES.
With reference to Corps order No. 8 of 4th instant, the lecture to be given by Captain G. E. Stewart, H.K.V.C., on Wednesday, 9th instant, is postponed until further notice, and in place thereof there will be the following parade:—
Wednesday, 9th instant:—
5.10 p.m.—Adjutant's Parade for Left, Central, Right Section M.G. Co. Scouts' Company and Civil Service Company outside Courts of Justice and proceed by car to Polo Ground. Senior Officers need not attend.
A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.
7th May, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMPANY PARADES.
Tuesday, May 8th.—No. 3 Company and Ambulance Platoon at Central, 5.45 p.m.
Wednesday, May 9th.—No. 2 Section at Water Police Station 5.45 p.m.
Thursday, May 10th.—No. 1 Section and No. 2 Platoon at Central, 5.45 p.m.
This parade is changed from Wednesday, May 9th.
POLICE SCHOOL.
Friday, 11th.—Examination of Classes IX, X and XI.
(Sd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).
7th May, 1917.

CONSCRIPTION FOR HONGKONG.

THE COMMISSION AND THE HUNDRED.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Soon after the war commenced, a contributed article appeared in this journal urging that conscription should be introduced by the Government of the Colony for the purpose of local defence. The suggestion was not accepted. For months the holocaust in Europe had been searing the flower of the youth of the home country, but there were exotic blossoms in the tropics which remained entirely unaffected by the war. In the course of time there was a sort of official "Rounding up" to make everyone do his duty.

About a year later the suggestion was made, in an article contributed to these columns, that a hundred men might well be spared for service at the front. This suggestion was not popular; but practically one hundred men have gone since it was first proposed.

There has been a Commission to consider one small portion of a very great problem. It has reported in no uncertain manner. The full answer to the great question yet requires to be given.

We have all the eligible men in the Colony in uniform, and we have seen the hundred, or nearly the hundred, go off to the front. There yet remains the urgent duty for those of us who are left behind. It is to demand that the whole of the community should be called upon for further sacrifice.

For military purposes, conscription of men has been recommended by the Commission. It is possible to demand that the Government of the Colony should at once introduce more and heavier taxation, so that a fraction of the great wealth of the place may be placed at the service of the Allies.

The reply of the critic will be that by purchasing a seat at the theatre for the Shakespeare Scenes he subscribed to the war charities. That reply at once reveals the weakness of all voluntary efforts. The burden, if it is to be spread equally, must be brought about by taxation. The *taxman* must pay very much more heavily than the junior clerk. Even the miser must be reached.

WE HAVE ALL FAILED.

Any man among us who remains away from the battle front in these days of supreme trial, for whatever reason, must feel conscience stricken, because he has done so little. At the outbreak of war elderly men, like the late Hon. Mr. Hewitt, joined up, while young men hesitated. Perhaps it needs ago for us to thoroughly realise our responsibilities. Perhaps the late Hon. Mr. Hewitt felt the call more clearly than some of the younger men because he was older and more thoughtful. There are some men in this Colony who cannot possibly go. There is the age-limit, which, for men in the tropics, is lower than for men in temperate climates. Clearly those in the regular forces cannot go unless they are ordered. Some of the Government servants cannot go. It is not certain that all employers have offered to care for dependents, and some men prefer to do the harder thing—to remain here in order to provide food for those who would starve if they enlisted for the front. But whatever the reasons, the men who have not heard the roar of the cannon, nor stood within the zone of the fierce rays of the inferno in France, or in Mesopotamia, can never feel the equal of those who have gone and have suffered. The allied countries will have their menfolk divided into two classes in future. They will be men and supermen; and the supermen will be those who were in action. Judged by this standard, all of us who were in Hongkong at the outbreak of war, and who are here now, have failed.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

As we look back over the long weary struggle, the conscience of any sensitive man must twinge. It may, or may not, be fit and proper to exclude the Germans for ten years after the war; but it is most certainly fit and proper to do anything that will help to end the war as quickly as possible. Why have there been no public meetings to pass resolutions about helping to win the war? Why did not the public men of the Colony speak out many months ago, and give a lead to the rest of us? If the young men failed, the old men failed also; for they made no great effort to persuade the young men to go.

We who remain have failed, but we cannot forget those heroes who have gone. The earlier in the war that they went, the greater the heroism. Some of the seventy who have gone quite recently felt a sense of great relief when they left. There are others who want a clear lead in this awful problem which faces us all.

No community in the Empire is without its heroes, and no town or city has come out of the fierce ordeal with every man a hero. The burden has been unequally borne. Perhaps it is inevitable, but the yoke is no easier, for all that. In this Colony, we are not on food rations—it would be folly even to suggest it. But the people at home are rationing. We are hardly taxed anything in excess of what we paid before the war. Surely they might tax us more. When the Service man speaks to the commercial man about income-tax, and the high dollar, the latter must feel that he is escaping his share of the burden. Let every man in the place be made to do his share. War charity funds are admirable, but taxation is much more equable and sensible.

Do not let us overdo the trade cry of "Business as usual." According to some of the experts, local business is better than usual, just at present, because of the war. We cannot bear the idea of "profiteering." In any case business is, in practical politics, a very secondary consideration to the winning of the war. Let us make trade for the Empire, but let us also pay the excess profits tax to the Empire. Let us cut out luxuries, and even some necessities, from our own lives, while our countrymen are being shattered, and the women and children they have left behind them in Britain are on rations.

Let the Government of this Colony tax and tax and tax, until we, too, feel the pinch of war. A very heavy tax should be placed, at once, on all motor-cars; for joy-rides are indeed a luxury. Tax by some method the Chinese community; put on our income-tax, at the same relative scale as at Home, for Europeans. Tax all dividends as unearned increments. Tax households for all servants, and put on a Lloyd George premium for babies. Tax all amusements—cinemas, theatres and even cricket, tennis and golf; and when all these, and other taxes are imposed we shall still be doing less than are the people in Britain. No one will have given his utmost for the great cause until he has given life itself.

The Government of the Colony acted with great courage when it appointed the Commission. The Report has been of service to the community, by causing the names of the applicants to be published. The Government must not, however, lose the unique opportunity, which is now offered it, to demand of the local community still greater sacrifices. For we are, after all, just an average crowd of Britons. We may grumble; but, above all else, we want to be told definitely what is necessary; and there can be no doubt in the minds of any of us that, as a whole, the response will be generous and immediate. What we dislike more than anything is uncertainty and futile efforts. We want to be told to do something useful, and, being human, we want everyone to shoulder his fair share of the burden.

A GERMAN SHIP.

THE "FRISIA'S" CARGO.

At the Hongkong Supreme Court (In Prize) yesterday, before Sir William Rees Davies, Chief Justice, the Attorney-General made an application for the condemnation of the proceeds of the sale of certain cargo on board the *Frisia* at the time of her seizure.

The Attorney-General said that a previous application for the sale of the cargo, which was perishable, had been granted and the goods had been sold, and he now applied for the condemnation of the proceeds of the sale. The *s.s. Frisia* was a North German Lloyd steamer, and was condemned in September, 1914, and his Lordship had granted an application for the condemnation of 35 gold bars, a portion of the cargo in January 1916. The Attorney-General referred to "Borey" on the Prize Court and other authorities.

His Lordship granted the application.

THE AUSTRALIAN FRANCHISE.

A Bill has been introduced in the Australian Parliament to enable soldiers and nurses over 21 years of age to vote. No provision is made for munition workers and other civilians. The ballot papers do not bear the names of the candidates, but only the words "Ministerialist" and "Oppositionist." The lists of candidates have been circulated.

NISBET TO MEET GREEN.

EASY WIN OVER NG SZE KWONG.

As the result of winning the final of the Championship Singles in a surprisingly easy manner last evening, Nisbet will meet Green on Wednesday to decide the championship of the Colony.

Ng Sze Kwong, who opposed Nisbet, commenced by winning a set which went to eighteen games, but he fell away badly after this, and Nisbet became so good that the next three sets, and match, went to him, the full scores reading:—8-10, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

There was a large crowd present when the match commenced, the spectators including H. E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Sir William Rees Davies, H. E. Major General Ventris, Col. Ward, and Commodore Sandeman.

Play opened somewhat tamely. Nisbet won the opening game, and then Ng Sze Kwong won two games in succession. Then commenced a grim struggle in which both players did many good things. Eventually the games stood at 6-5 in favour of the Chinese player. The next game saw Nisbet at his best. His tactics were splendid, and his service became so formidable that it gained him points. He made the score 6-6, and also went on to win the next game. Ng Sze Kwong, profiting by experience, refused to be made the victim of "traps," due to judicious lobbing, and he won the next two games, the second of which was a love affair. Again Nisbet levelled the scores, making the games 8-8, but the Chinese, by means of sound, open tennis, went on to win the next two games and the set.

Basing opinions on what Ng Sze Kwong had accomplished in the opening set there were many who anticipated a repetition of last year's final. However, early in the second set, Nisbet introduced all his old match winning tactics, with very good effect. His placing was often remarkable, he lobbed and followed up in a manner which quite upset the calculations of his opponent, and won the second set in a most praiseworthy manner. He was far superior to Ng Sze Kwong all the way through.

At one time in the third set the score was 3-1 against Nisbet, but, playing with his head, and continuing his "traps" and general sound tactics, he proved so good that Ng Sze Kwong did not win another game in this set, Nisbet winning five games in succession.

Towards the end of the fourth set Ng Sze Kwong recovered in such a manner that it seemed quite possible that he would force a fifth set. Nisbet had continued his excellent all-round play to such effect that the score in games stood at 5-1 in his favour, and Ng Sze Kwong was looking exceedingly tired, and his service and returns lacked sting. The Chinese player pulled himself together in a manner which surprised everyone, and won three games in succession, one being a love game, and the scoring was made 5-4. Nisbet did things which were comparatively very weak while his opponent so changed the outlook of the match. However, the change was short-lived. With the light failing badly, Nisbet again settled down to cool and confident play, and, after one short spell of success by Ng Sze Kwong, he gradually pulled the game around in his favour and won 6-4. Undoubtedly the better all-round player won, and should Nisbet maintain the form he displayed throughout the game, Green may look forward to an exceedingly hard struggle to-morrow. Before yesterday's match it was thought that Nisbet would be first to reveal signs of fatigue. In fact it was Ng Sze Kwong who first felt the effects of the long opening set, and when the match finished Nisbet was the fresher player, because he had forced his opponent to do the majority of the running through sheer brainy tennis.

The proceeds from this match are to be given to the War Charities Fund. Last evening, also, S. E. Green (owe 20-3) defeated J. H. Soeters (rec. 46). In a semi-final game in class "A" of the Handicap Singles, 4-6, 6-4, 10-8. This means that Green will meet Redmond in the final.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

The scoring in the match between the Ladies' Recreation Club and the Civil Service was as follows:—

F. Bevington and Coney (L.R.C.) beat C. W. Hammond and C. Sara 6-5; beat F. A. Biden and Dr. Woodman, 6-5; beat F. A. Biden and D. M. Goodall, 9-2.

J. M. Soeters and Capt. Smith (L.R.C.) beat Hammond and Sara, 8-3; beat Biden and Woodman, 6-5; beat Deakin and Goodall, 7-3.

A. Jonckheer and H. Verney (L.R.C.) beat Hammond and Sara, 7-4; beat Biden and Woodman, 8-3; beat Deakin and Goodall, 10-1. The L.R.C. thus won somewhat easily by 88 games to 30. The games were played on the Civil Service ground.

RESULTS OF LEAGUE MATCHES.

The following are the results of League matches played on Saturday between Kowloon C.C. and the University "A" and "B" teams:—

K.C.C. "A" v. UNIVERSITY "A"	K.C.C. "B" v. UNIVERSITY "B"
S. E. Green and E. Abraham v. A. H. Rumpah and W. Gittens	C. W. Jeffries and C. C. Stark v. T. Shue and S. C. Ang
S. E. Green and E. Abraham v. S. G. Wong and W. C. Chan	C. W. Jeffries and C. C. Stark v. E. L. Ang and H. C. Hung
S. E. Green and E. Abraham v. F. A. Redmond and K. Brayshaw	C. W. Jeffries and C. C. Stark v. Martin and C. F. Wood
W. Kay and L. Forster v. R. & G. Do.	C. Stapleton and J. Ralston v. S. & A. Do.
O. R. Chunyut and A. V. Braga v. R. & G. Do.	J. W. Christian and R. H. Jewsbury v. S. & A. Do.
O. R. Chunyut and A. V. Braga v. W. & C. Do.	J. W. Christian and R. H. Jewsbury v. J. M. & W. Do.
O. R. Chunyut and A. V. Braga v. R. & B. Do.	
	61 38

K.C.C. "B" v. UNIVERSITY "B"

C. W. Jeffries and C. C. Stark v. T. Shue and S. C. Ang

C. W. Jeffries and C. C. Stark v. E. L. Ang and H. C. Hung

C. W. Jeffries and C. C. Stark v. Martin and C. F. Wood

C. Stapleton and J. Ralston v. S. & A. Do.

J. W. Christian and R. H. Jewsbury v. S. & A. Do.

J. W. Christian and R. H. Jewsbury v. J. M. & W. Do.

J. W. Christian and R. H. Jewsbury v. R. & B. Do.

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Hongkong 7th May, 1917. [50]

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Dr. AND MRS. McCANDLISS is so great that

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THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY

GENERAL MEETING of the Com-

pany will be held at the Offices of the General

Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON &

Co., Ltd., The Victoria Road, Hongkong,

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 8th

May, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving

the Report of the Directors, passing the

Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from 2nd May to the 23rd

May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers,

Hongkong, 25th April, 1917. [572]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEET-

ING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the

above Company will be held at the Company's

Office, St. George's Building, at 11 A.M. on

FRIDAY, the 18th May, 1917, to receive a

Statement of Accounts to the 31st December,

1916, and the Report of the General Manager

and Consulting Committee, and to elect a

Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 5th instant to the

18th May, both days inclusive.

This CHINA-BORNEO Co., Ltd.,

W. G. DABBS,

General Manager,

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1917. [508]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

Certificate No. 5/NS 1956 dated

Hongkong 21st February, 1917, for Three

Shares numbered 67689, 14321, and 89968

registered in the name of Mrs. MARIA DAS

NEVES RIBEIRO has been LOST or STOLEN,

and should this Certificate not be produced to

the Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917,

a New Certificate for the shares will be issued,

and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 1956

will thereafter be treated by this Corporation

as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [500]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING of the Members of the

HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club

House on MONDAY, the 14th May, 1917, at

5.15 P.M.

BUSINESS:—As set forth in the Notice

posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

E. DES VOEUX,

Secretary,

Hongkong, 4th May, 1917. [610]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is

opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC

BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 26th June,

1917.

The price of issue is 85 per cent.

The Loan is free of Income Tax and other

taxations.

The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be

redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning

in December, 1922.

The Loan may be repaid at par after the

29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 18th

March and the 28th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th

March, 1917—interest from that date to be added

to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for

Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to P.ograd free

of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be for-

warded free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to

subscribers in the shape of advances against the

Bonds.

G. TISDALL,

Manager, [609]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

OWING to an outbreak of Fire on Board

this Vessel a General Average contribu-

tion of 5 per cent. will be collected.

The General Average Bond will require to be

signed and deposited at their risk into the

hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of

the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the

wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th May will be

subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages

are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 10th May, 1917, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamship must be

presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of

Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the

undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1917. [612]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees

of Cargo by her are notified that all

Goods are being landed at their risk into the

hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of

the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the

wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th May will be

subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages

are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

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Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1917. [612]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

QUALITY.

THE WAR.

MORE HEAVY FIGHTING.

SEVERE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

GERMANY FROM WITHIN.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

MR. BALFOUR ADDRESSES AMERICANS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEVERE GERMAN ATTACKS.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

London, May 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Later reports show that the German attacks along the Hindenburg Line eastward of Bullecourt were particularly severe. The enemy threw in heavy forces which we repulsed after fierce fighting. We repulsed two counter-attacks this morning which were endeavouring to recover the section southward of Souchez River which we captured last night. We drove off raids southward of Achille and westward of Hulluch. We had no casualties.

We successfully raided south-eastward of Loos. There has been reciprocal artillery northward of Scarpe.

Six British aeroplanes encountered fifteen to twenty Germans. The enemy broke up our formation, but our machines continued to support each other until they brought down five of the Germans. The others retired. All our machines returned, much shot about. The total of German machines brought down yesterday was eleven. Two British aeroplanes are missing.

FRENCH ACTIVITY.

SEVERE ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

London, May 7th.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on the 6th inst., says:—Craonne and Laffaux respectively are flanking points of the Plateau from which the Germans are now swept. They are powerful positions, constituting the Laffaux salient, which is the corner-stone of the Hindenburg Line. They are especially difficult of access, as the valley containing the Soissons and Laon railway had to be crossed, and the heights which crowned Laffaux Mill had to be stormed. Yet the positions were taken at a blow, though the Germans were continuously reinforced by a tunnel connecting the trenches with quarries in the rear.

Fighting everywhere has been very hard. The correspondent watched a German counter-attack, accompanied by a most furious bombardment, on the captured trenches. These were smothered under the rain of heavy shells as if alive, yet the French wielded not a foot.

BIG GAPS IN HINDENBURG LINE.

WAVES OF GUARDS MOWN DOWN.

London, May 7th.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters writes:—The main feature in the Craonne sector was the desperate attempts of the enemy in employing Prussian Guards to recapture Craonne. Repeated waves of assault were mown down. When the attacks were finally broken the French hunted the survivors from the trenches and shelters where they had assembled for attack. These were found packed with dead, eleven hundred prisoners were taken here alone, and as these were taken only as a last resort the enemy losses can be imagined. The result of the whole fighting is that gaps several miles long have been torn in the Hindenburg Line. This is most notable, as the enemy meant to make a stand on Craonne plateau, if anywhere in France.

FRENCH GAINS.

STRONG POINTS CAPTURED.

Paris, May 7th.

A communiqué says:—Northwest of Soissons we completed yesterday's successes and extended the conquered ground, capturing, by local operations, several important strong points north of Laffaux and north of Brayemlaonnais. There has been a furious artillery duel in the whole region of Chemin-des-Dames, where the Germans again launched strong counter-attacks against our positions of Froimont Farm, Varelors plateau and the Craonne sector. We everywhere maintained our gains and repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses.

EARLIER CABLES.

BATTLES ON WESTERN FRONT.

FUTILE GERMAN ATTACKS.

London, May 6th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy during the night, after a sharp fight, unsuccessfully endeavoured to re-establish himself to the east of Leverguier.

We successfully raided a front of one-and-a-half miles north of Gonnelieu.

The enemy again determinedly attacked our positions on the Hindenburg Line, east of Bullecourt, but was entirely unsuccessful. Our artillery stopped a renewed attack.

This morning, we captured a section of the trench south of Souchez River.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS SMASHED UP.

Paris, May 6th.

A communiqué states:—North of Soissons, the Germans during the night delivered a large number of counter-attacks with large effectives against the positions we captured yesterday. The struggle was particularly violent in the region of Laffaux, north of Froimont Farm, north of Braye en Laonnais, and north-east of Croucy. Everywhere the enemy's efforts were smashed up by the assaulting waves beaten back by our fire or bayonets. We entirely maintained our gains, which we are now organising.

The communiqué confirms the Germans' sanguinary losses, both in yesterday's fighting and in the counter-attacks last night.

Generally, the operations carried out on the 4th and 5th inst., in harmony with the British operations, rendered us masters of the crest on which Chemin des Dames runs, over a front of thirty kilometres. So far, the prisoners taken number 5,800, including 150 officers, among whom are several Battalion Commanders. We have taken seven guns, some of heavy calibre.

There have been violent artillery actions to the north-west of Rheims, and in Champagne we carried a fortified point d'appui to the west of Mont Cornillet.

We repulsed, after a lively fight, two German attempts on our trenches in the region of Mont Haut.

Our air squadrons dropped eight tons of bombs on military establishments, railway stations, bivouacs and especially factories at Hagondange, causing several fires. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

A GERMAN DENIAL.

A German official report transmitted by wireless says:—Contrary to today's report, Chevreux remains ours.

GERMAN STORY OF ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACKS.

London, May 6th.

A German official report transmitted by wireless states:—We repulsed strong English advances to the south of Lens, on the Scarpe and at Queant.

A fruitless English attack on a three-kilometre front between Villersplouich and Gonnelieu suffered heavy losses.

French artillery on the Aisne front developed the greatest power yet recorded in preparation for a renewed attack with fresh Divisions yesterday morning between Ailette and Craonne on a front of thirty-five kilometres. A hand-to-hand struggle continued late into the night. The attack was entirely repulsed.

We occupy the northern slope of Chemin des Dames.

The French have occupied the Chevreux-Winterberg height, where our positions were completely destroyed. We took several hundred prisoners.

French attacks to the east of Lanuville and south-west of Naurey were unsuccessful.

The enemy lost fourteen aeroplanes.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS ON RUSSIAN FRONTS.

Petrograd, May 6th.

A communiqué says:—On the Caucasus front, for strategic reasons, our troops in the Ognot and Mush regions took up new positions. The Turks occupied Mush.

On the western front, our heavy artillery bombarded the station at Powish, east of Kovil, causing great explosions.

Our aeroplanes bombed the station at Vilna, on the Rumanian front.

The enemy took the offensive west of Monestirka and Kachinul, but our heavy guns drove him back into the trenches.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY FROM WITHIN.

"INTERNATIONAL PEACE RIDICULOUS."

Amsterdam, May 7th.

A Berlin message says that simultaneously with the deliberations of the Reichstag Committee for amending the Constitution of Empire, there have been debates in the Reichstag regarding the Army, in which the War Minister and the Conservatives declared that a huge army would be necessary after the war to protect the throne. Moreover, international peace was ridiculous.

The Socialists denounced the illegal incorporation of Belgians in the German army, and voiced the complaints of soldiers of the brutality of officers. They also declared that the people refused to be brow beaten by Groenens terrorism of the workers.

The Committee amended the Articles of the Constitution relative to the appointment of Army and Navy officers, by substituting the Chancellor, who will counter-sign the Kaiser's appointments, but all the amendments were the work of the reactionary Centre National Liberals.

The Vorwarts denounces the Committee's trifling, and demands its dismissal, while the reactionary organ, Kneuzzeitung, protests against the alterations as undermining the Monarchical principle.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCES.

Paris, May 7th.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, General Sir William Robertson, and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe attended the conferences of representatives of the British and French Governments to-day.

AMERICAN LOAN TO BRITAIN.

Washington, May 7th.

The United States has made a second loan of \$5,000,000 to Great Britain.

EARLIER CABLES.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

PRO-ALLY DEMONSTRATIONS.

Petrograd, May 6th.

On Friday there were great pro-ally demonstrations outside the British, French and Italian Embassies.

Sir George and Lady Buchanan appeared on the balcony at the British Embassy, and the Ambassador, in the course of a speech, said it was clear to the world that Britain was not fighting for the sake of conquest. She only entered the war when Belgium was overrun and the rights of other nations trampled upon. It was impossible that the British democracy, the oldest in the world, could be suspected of opposing the freedom of the peoples. The only object of Britain in the war was the solemn vindication of right and justice. Sir George Buchanan called upon the Russians to support the Government, which was the sincere defender of the people's interests.

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

The Government explanation of M. Milukoff's Note says that in speaking of a decisive victory the Note had in mind the communication of April 9th, which declared that Russia had not aimed at domination over other nations, but the establishment of a durable peace based on the right of nations to decide their own destiny, the securing of a reduction of armaments and the establishing of international tribunals, but Russia was resolved not to emerge from the struggle humiliated or weakened.

SUPPORT FOR A LIBERTY LOAN.

A general assembly of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' delegates, overwhelmingly decided to assist in the raising of a Liberty loan.

PREPARING FOR GERMAN INVASION.

General Korniloff, Commander of the troops at Petrograd, announces that he has received reports that the enemy are concentrating in large forces on the Russian northern frontier, and that German merchantmen at Libau are ready, as soon as the ice is melted, to embark troops, and, under cover of the German Fleet, carry out a landing probably close to Petrograd. Accordingly, orders for re-organisation of the Reserves in Petrograd, in order to defend the capital against a foreign enemy and to consolidate the freedom won by Russia, have been given.

ANOTHER STREET COLLISION.

There was another collision on Friday evening between soldiers and Leninist workmen. Three thousand of the latter were marching in procession headed by eight hundred men armed with rifles, revolvers and swords, carrying banners inscribed:—"Down with the Government!" "Down with the War Party!" Soldiers intervened and some Leninists fired on them.

The Executive of the Workmen and Soldiers delegates, in consequence of the disorders, has forbidden meetings and demonstrations, and has placarded a Proclamation appealing to the population for calm discipline, and urging the soldiers not to carry arms. The Executive has telephoned to the garrisons at Kronstadt, Tsarkoe Selo and Peterhof, and others in the neighbourhood of the capital, not to send troops to Petrograd without a written request. The Committee invites the garrisons to appoint delegates to confer with the Committee on the present situation.

DUTCH TRADE REGULATION.

The Hague, May 6th.

The Government has submitted a Bill enabling the State to regulate exports and imports in the case of war, or in the event of there being danger of war.

NEW GREEK MINISTRY.

Athens, May 6th.

Five members of the new Ministry were in the former Zaimis Cabinet. M. Demiriz, Minister of Marine, held the same post in the Venizelos Cabinet.

BRITISH MISSION IN AMERICA.

MR. BALFOUR ADDRESSES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, May 6th.

The members of the Balfour Mission visited the House of Representatives. While they were welcomed on the floor of the House, President Wilson sat in the Gallery, this being the first time that a President of the United States has appeared in the Gallery of the House.

Mr. Balfour, whose speech was greeted with most enthusiastic cheering, was apparently unaware that President Wilson was one of his most interested hearers, but at the conclusion of the speech, President Wilson descended to the floor of the House, where the members were beginning to pass in turn to shake hands with the British representatives. The President's appearance on the floor was greeted by rounds of cheers. He took his place in the line and, after shaking hands, chatted for some time with Mr. Balfour. The Justices of the Supreme Court were also in the line, and the Entente's diplomatic representatives occupied the Diplomatic Gallery.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of his speech, said the British House of Commons and the American House of Representatives were the greatest and oldest of the free assemblies now governing the great nations of the world. Each represented the great democratic principle to which we look as the security for the world's future peace. "This is one of the great moments of the world's history, and what is now happening on both sides of the Atlantic represents the drawing together of great free peoples for mutual protection against the aggression of a military despotism. All free assemblies have made blunders and sometimes committed crimes, but only a military despotism of the German type could through generations pursue steadily, remorselessly, unscrupulously and appallingly the object of dominating civilisation. And this evil has increased instead of diminishing, with the growth of knowledge and the progress of material civilisation. It is against this danger that we free peoples of Western civilisation bound ourselves together. It is in that great cause that we are fighting side by side. In that cause we shall surely conquer and our children will look back to this fateful date as one when democracies can feel secure. Their progress and civilisation and rivalry, if need be, will be conducted not on German lines, but with a free and friendly spirit really befitting the age in which we live."

Mr. Balfour concluded by thanking the members for their cordial welcome of that unique meeting.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Melbourne, May 6th.

The elections show that in the House of Representatives the Nationalists will probably have four gains and Labour six gains.

In the Senate, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania will probably be Nationalist and Queensland Labour.

New South Wales is doubtful. The Government is assured of a good majority in the House of Representatives, but in the Senate its position is doubtful, where thirteen wins are required to obtain a majority.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

Paris, May 6th.

As a result of the Conference between representatives of the British and French Governments, attended by Mr. Lloyd George, all the French Ministers, General Nivelle and Admiral Labon, it is announced that complete agreement was reached between the two Governments. Italy and Russia were represented at the Conference by their Ambassadors.

BEANS AND PEAS COM-MANDERED.

London, May 6th.

Lord Devonport has commanded from the original consignees all Burmah peas and beans to arrive in Great Britain, at £27 per ton for hand-picked white beans, and at corresponding prices for other varieties. All sale contracts by consignees and persons claiming under them are cancelled. Sellers and buyers are released from all liability regarding brokerage.

The transaction extends to between 30,000 and 60,000 tons. The market price up till now has been in the region of £20 per ton. Retail prices of beans have been fixed with a maximum of sixpence per pound, as compared with a shilling at present.

CENTRAL POWERS' DEMANDS.

ONLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE ENTENTE'S RESOURCES.

Zurich, May 6th.

A pamphlet is being circulated in the German Army, approved by General Ludendorff, in which the demands of the Central Powers are stated to be the annexation of Belgium, Northern France, Ceyland, Serbia, Montenegro and Egypt; also the formation of a Central African Empire in order to exploit the coal, india rubber, iron and other resources. It asserts that the Entente must be deprived of two-thirds of their natural riches. The Arbeit Zeitung denounces these criminal projects "because they involve the ruin of Germany."

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN GERMANY.

LIMITING KAISER'S POWER.

Amsterdam, May 6th.

A Berlin message says the Constitution Committee of the Reichstag has adopted a proposal by the Centre National Liberal and Progressive Parties altering the Constitution by declaring that the decrees of the Kaiser shall be invalid unless countersigned by the Imperial Chancellor, who is thus responsible to the Reichstag.

Harry Helfferich announced that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is now prepared to reply to the Conservative Socialism demands for a re-statement of the German war aims, a day being fixed later for the statement thereon.

U.S. LIBERTY LOAN.

London, May 6th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the response to the appeal for the Liberty Loan is a deluge of gold. Subscriptions are pouring in at such a rate that the telegraphs threaten to be blocked. The Treasury is receiving applications for twenty million dollars hourly.

THE SHANGHAI RACES.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

THE PAPER HUNTER'S CUP.—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Stubbs' Blackford (Mr. Watts) 1
Mr. E. S. Hine's Uganda (Mr. Hill) 2
Mr. Uto's Panama (Mr. Schoch) 3
Time, 1min. 32.4-seconds.

THE CRITERION STAKES.—One mile.

Mr. Henry Morris' Castlefield (Mr. Stewart) 1
Mr. Fay's Nirvana (Mr. Heard) 2
Messrs. Toog & Speelman's Sir Victor (Mr. Watts) 3
Time, 2min. 05.4-seconds.

THE GRIFFIN'S PLATE.—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Shanghai's Grey Goose (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. G. D. Coutts' Shirley (Mr. Dalgleish) 2
Mr. Russick's Golden Horn (Mr. McBain) 3
Time, 1min. 32.4-seconds.

THE CATHAY CUP.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Henry Morris' Beaconsfield (Mr. Stewart) 1
Messrs. Toog & Speelman's Zinder Zee (Mr. Heard) 2
Mr. John Peel's Lights Out (Mr. Johnstone) 3
Time, 3min. 10.1-seconds.

THE PO-MA-TING CUP.—One mile.

Mr. R. Macgregor's The Kangani (Mr. Stewart) 1
Mr. Elreth's Silversand (Mr. Heard) 2
Mr. John Peel's Harlequin (Mr. Johnstone) 3
Time, 2min. 07.2-seconds.

THE HART LEGACY CUP.—Half a mile.

Mr. Robson's Niblick (Mr. Stewart) 1
Messrs. Toog & Speelman's Swanee (Mr. Heard) 2
Mr. Henry Morris' Homefield (Mr. Watts) 3
Time, 57.1-seconds.

THE JOCKEY CUP.—One mile.

Messrs. Toog & Speelman's Dials (Mr. Stewart) 1
The Farmyard's Lecapon (Mr. Heard) 2
Mr. A. E. Lockyer's Ten Cents late (Tiger) 3
Time, 2min. 10.3-seconds.

THE KIANGSU CUP.—One mile and three quarters.

Mr. John Peel's Black Diamond (Mr. Stewart) 1
Mr. Ezra's Rosewood (Mr. Heard) 2
Mr. Henry Morris' Wakefield (Mr. Watts) 3
Time, 3min. 42.4-seconds.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Liddell's Gladiator (Mr. Stewart) 1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Golden Oriole (Mr. Heard) 2
Mr. Stubbs' Morningside (Mr. Johnstone) 3
Time, 3min. 42.4-seconds.

THE CHIEF CUP.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Soth's Father Christmas late (Moratorium) (Mr. Stewart) 1
Mr. Gibbings' Standard Dahlia (Mr. Heard) 2
Major Nathan's Paragon (Mr. Johnstone) 3
Time, 2min. 40.2-seconds.

THE HONGKONG PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Jacmac's Cockerel (Mr. Stewart) 1
Messrs. Bahson and Mailly's Klot-shans (Mr. Heard) 2
Mr. Grayland's Beau Brummel (Mr. Watts) 3
Time, 1min. 51.3-seconds.

FIRE IN HANKOW.

TWO EWO GODOWNS GUTTED.

A serious fire is reported to have occurred in the godowns of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., at Hankow. It appears to have broken out on lots 4 and 22, situated in close proximity to the native city, and to have involved, in some degree, the whole locality bounded by the Bund, Ewo, Tungting and Taping Roads. Two godowns are reported gutted. These were used for I.C.S.N. Co.'s cargo, and the amount of the damage is not at present known. The insurance involved, however, is over £15,000.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

REPORT OF THE DARDANELLES COMMISSION.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION AGAIN.

LONDON, March 12th.

The publication of the Report of the Dardanelles Commission is like balm in Gilead to the faction of journals and politicians who have cried "stinking fish" ever since the war started. It gives them the opportunity of asserting that the worst they were able to say about the "Old Gang" which gave place to the present Government was true. Apart from such as these, there is a practically unanimous body of opinion in the country that the issue of the Report at the present juncture is something in the nature of a first-class mistake. "What good can it do now?" is the question. The war has not yet been won; on the contrary, we are entering upon the most critical stage of the struggle both on land and sea. With the 1917 campaign about to open, the Report is scarcely calculated to hearten and inspire the fighting forces of the Empire. One or two of our Allies were intimately concerned in the Great Adventure at Gallipoli, and they have no reason to be grateful. Besides, it is the reverse of flattery to our national amour propre to have the mistakes and shortcomings of the chosen leaders of the people in such an important undertaking ringed through the world while our task is unfinished. But the Government yielded to pressure by a section in Parliament to publish a great historical document in a form which is necessarily partial and incomplete. For good or ill, the Report is in print and on sale for all and sundry at the modest charge of sixpence a copy.

NEED FOR INVESTIGATION. Nobody, of course, questions the wisdom of holding the Inquiry, because the Commission under the able chairmanship of the late Lord Cromer had the opportunity of calling before them, while the facts were fresh in mind, the principal actors in the drama. Most of the evidence rests, not on documents but on the memory of witnesses which inevitably grows more fallible, as the Commission themselves point out, with the lapse of time. The report is admittedly incomplete. It deals only with the first phase of operations and it suffers from the defect that it consists merely of narrative and the findings of the Commission without the evidence—on, rather, with only fragments of selected evidence—on which the findings are based.

EASY-GOING METHODS. The impression left on the mind after reading the Report is that in the early days of the war things were done without fully estimating the cost and the ultimate consequences. There was also undoubtedly lack of complete understanding between the War Office and the Admiralty, and between these Services and the War Council. Moreover, the various members of the War Council were not always clear at the close of a meeting what decision had been arrived at, or indeed, whether any decision had been reached at all. "Very likely," said one member, "the Prime Minister wrote the decision down when the meeting was over, but it was never read out to us." On one important occasion, when a serious decision was actually taken, even Mr. Asquith himself was by no means clear what was really meant. We see Lord Kitchener dominating all the other members simply by virtue of his intense prestige. He combined the rôle of Minister and expert in himself. He took decisions without consulting anybody, and sometimes without informing the General Staff. Nobody ever contradicted him at the meetings of the War Council; he was hardly ever asked a question; when he spoke it was like the utterance of an oracle. Mr. Churchill seems to have carried the Cabinet with him by force of his personality and his enthusiasm for the Dardanelles expedition. Lord Fisher, though always in attendance at the meetings, was never invited to give his opinion—which, as a matter of fact, was dead against the enterprise—and, through a mistaken sense of duty, he remained silent. Incredible though it seems, from March 19th till May 14th, two of the most momentous months in the history of the war, the War Council did not meet at all!

A TRAGIC FAILURE. I have only touched lightly on the fringe of the dramatic story of the disastrous expedition to Gallipoli. For anything like an adequate grasp of the facts the Report of the Commission must be read—though even that, as already pointed out, is a very incomplete account. It only remains to say that while in the military sense the undertaking was a tragic failure it had most important political consequences. According to Mr. Asquith, for nine months it immobilised 300,000 Turks who would otherwise have been available for operations against us in Egypt or elsewhere; and Lord Grey of Ealdon, the then Foreign Secretary, gave as his considered opinion that except for our efforts at the Dardanelles the Bulgars would have thrown their weight against us months sooner than they did. Furthermore, there is some consolation in the well-grounded belief that the direction of the war is proceeding on different lines from those which obtained at the period under review. Between the great fighting Departments and the present War Council there is complete co-ordination of aims and efforts. The supreme control of the struggle rests, as it should and must always rest, with the War Council, but the military and

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

SCOPE OF LORD RHONDDA'S MEASURE.

[BY "THE TIMES" MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.]

There is reason to believe that it is Lord Rhondda's wish that the Bill dealing with health questions, which he has promised to introduce, shall provide for the creation of a Ministry of Health, in which shall be concentrated the supervision of many of the public health and medical services which are at present looked after by various Government Departments.

This is clearly a war measure first and foremost. The central fact of the situation is that if the nation is to survive it must look to its health and the health of its children; it must fulfil Lord Rhondda's cherished hope and save the thousands of the children at present being cast away.

As a war measure the new Ministry will certainly prove of great value. For the first time in our history the prevention of disease and the cure of disease will be brought into close and active touch. This alone should prove a smashing blow to the enemy. Then, Lord Rhondda not only desires to make his Bill the means of developing our great public health service already existing and the magnificent work of our physiologists, bacteriologists, pathologists, and other research workers, but also to make it the charter of the general practitioners of the country, the doctors. It is his view that the doubts and suspicions which have arisen in the minds of doctors—such as that their efforts were being made less effective by vexatious restrictions, and that attempts would be made to narrow the field of their labours by the creation of new State services—are very detrimental to the health of the people. This point of view was endorsed by the recent deputation of the British Medical Association to the Local Government Board. Lord Rhondda recognises that the general practitioners are the backbone of practical medicine in this country, and he will invite them to come in on equal terms. He holds that the future progress of our health work depends in great measure on their co-operation; and that every doctor must be afforded the fullest opportunity of contributing to the progress of research work. This in effect, is an endorsement of Sir James MacKenzie's view, that the progress of medicine will be delayed until the general practitioner becomes an investigator.

There can be little doubt that the whole medical profession will welcome these liberal measures. Assured of this sympathetic consideration on the part of the President of the Local Government Board, the practising doctors will be ready to appreciate the advantages of closer association with the administrative branch of their profession; the administrative branch, again, cannot but profit from association with those engaged in active practice. The gain to the public will be enormous, because, not only will a vast amount of overlapping and waste be prevented, but also much-needed developments will at last be possible in an atmosphere of mutual trust. No one will deny Lord Rhondda's great policy, he more welcome than to the workers of the country, who have so eagerly looked forward to better schemes of child and maternity welfare. Moreover, this new weapon should prove potent against the terrible scourge of the infant mortality rate, one of the blot on our civilization. The vision of the Prime Minister in essaying years ago the task of caring for the national health finds a new justification in these proposals. How much as a people we owe to him, and to Lord Rhondda for this new and far-sighted application of great principles, to the relief of a national emergency, the future will show. It will assuredly be no light debt.

naval experts are now paramount in their own sphere; and in the light of bitter experience the old plan of "muddling through" has gone, it may be hoped, for ever.

IRELAND AGAIN.

In Parliament the event of the week was the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons. Once again Orange and Green have presented the British Government with an insoluble problem. On the one side are the Ulstermen proclaiming their devotion to the Empire, and swearing they will die in the last ditch before consenting to work politically with the "rebels." On the other side are the alleged rebels, who have given scores of thousands of sons and brothers to the British Armies in the present war, declaring they will have no arbitrary partitioning of Ireland. They will not agree to the permanent exclusion of the North. It is the ancient, vicious feud between Protestant and Catholic, Unionist and Nationalist. Oil and water will not mix. The Irishmen cannot or will not compose their differences so as to arrive at a satisfactory compromise that might serve its purpose till after the war; and therefore a complete deadlock is reached. At the moment the Nationalists are in direct opposition to the Government at Westminster, and while they are not disposed to hamper the vigorous prosecution of the war, their attitude is to be "again the Government" in all other respects. Meanwhile, the news that comes privately from Ireland is disquieting. Disaffection appears to be rife and on the increase, the Sinn Féiners having gathered strength since the Dublin Rebellion. The English Radical Press, "willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike," are disposed to blame the Prime Minister for the latest impasse, but they have nothing much to go upon. The Irish question would seem to be designed by an inscrutable decree of Fate to be an everlasting thorn in the flesh to British Ministers.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

A POLICY FOR EMPIRE AND ALLIES.

Now that we are within measurable distance of the adoption of the policy of Imperial Preference, it is useful to consider certain aspects of the subject out of which its opponents have in the past sought to make capital. It will be remembered that when the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference unanimously adopted by the Allies, were made public, Pacifists and other ultra-Free Traders in this country did their best to disparage them and to prejudice the public mind against them. They saw clearly that the adoption of the policy of the Conference sounded the death-knell of Cobdenism. They realized that the decisions of the Conference could not possibly be carried out without a drastic change in our fiscal system. How, for instance, could the Allies "defend their commerce, their industry, their agriculture, and their navigation against economic aggression resulting from dumping or any other mode of unfair competition," except by submitting the commerce of the enemy countries to some "special treatment" entirely inconsistent with Free Trade. How could we join with our Allies in taking "the necessary steps without delay to render themselves independent of the enemy countries in so far as regards the raw materials and manufactured articles essential to the normal development of their economic activities," except by protecting and encouraging our vital industries?

UNREPRESENTED FREE TRADERS.

Unrepresented Free Traders and Pacifists, who are willing to conclude a German peace and to admit German goods into this country after the war on the same terms as before, have little following to-day. But we must see that they are not allowed to sow the seeds of dissension between our Allies and ourselves. They have not hesitated to insinuate that if we were to adopt a tariff our Allies would be forced to do so. They are not, however, so careful to conceal the fact that, under any possible tariff, our Allies would enjoy a preferential position in our market, whereas at present they have no preference over enemy or neutral countries. Our tariff, so far from setting up a barrier between ourselves and our Allies, will be a bond of union. It will secure for us a preferential position in their markets for British goods, and for them a similar position in the British market for their goods. Without a tariff this would, obviously, be impossible.

The approach of the Imperial War Council, at which the economic problems of the Empire will be discussed, has apparently caused some natural, but we believe, needless apprehension in France. The Paris correspondent of a Sunday paper has stated that the French fear lest "the adoption of Imperial Preference inside the British Empire may make it almost impossible to create the economic federation of Western Europe which is so urgently needed if we want to resist Mittel Europe." These fears will, no doubt, be exploited by Pacifists in this country as a means of damaging and discrediting the cause of Imperial Preference. The question of Imperial Preference, like that of an extended tariff for the United Kingdom, is entirely a domestic one. As a distinguished French economist, M. René Mille, has put it:

"The question of Tariff Reform is one that is exclusively British, and Great Britain will solve it for herself in the way which she and her Colonies find best. We French are all the more ready to stand aside, because we ourselves are determined to preserve our own full freedom of action."

SIMPLE MEANING OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The simple meaning of Imperial Preference is that the British Empire as a whole, and not Great Britain alone, will enter into the European economic federation. So far from making that federation impossible, it will materially strengthen it. Our Dominions were represented at the Paris Conference, and were parties to the decisions arrived at. It is to their interest as integral portions of the British Empire to encourage trade with the Allied countries; and to discourage commercial intercourse with the enemy countries. The Dominions will undoubtedly have a preferential status not only in the markets of the Mother Country but in those of the Allies; but in return they will give a tariff preference in their own great and growing markets to the products and manufactures of these countries. It is true that the amount of the preference given to British goods in the Dominion markets and to Dominion goods in the home market will naturally be greater than the amount of the preference given to the goods of the other Allied nations, but this, as we have already seen, is purely a domestic affair. So long as our Allies have better terms of entry into our markets than the enemy and neutral countries, they can have no cause for complaint. France enjoys reciprocal tariff advantages in trading with her dependencies, such as Madagascar and Algeria; she cannot, therefore, object to our pursuing a similar policy with regard to our Dominions. We do not doubt that our Allies will clearly understand the British position, and will realize that the closer union of the British Empire is one of the most effective means of defending all the Allies from the German menace and of carrying out the other objects of the Paris Conference.

The Globe.

GERMANS!

THEIR FAILURE IN CHINA.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT TO THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."]

"After the war is over." This remark—common enough at a certain period in the great struggle, not so common, perhaps, in the last month or so—will appeal to different minds in divers ways, inducing the prophet to prophesy, the politician to predict, and "the man in the street" to indulge his fancy to the top of his bent (writes a contributor to the *London & China Express*). But while the final arrangements of peace, and its accompaniments may well be left to the statesman, the warriors, *et hoc genus omnes*, there is one aspect of the final settlement that must specially appeal to the general community, one, indeed, on which it will be well for the subjects of the Allies to make up their minds beforehand distinctly and finally. We refer, needless to say, to the position of the Germans in China, *quid* the other foreign residents. The Chinese Government may, indeed, be well left to take care of their own interests. Recent telegrams indicate that the authorities in Peking are not quite in harmony as regards severing relations between their Government and that of Germany, but the Chinese have very long memories, and they are not likely to forget the filibustering methods that marked the German acquisition of Kiaochoo. Apart from this, however, neither the Chinese Government nor the Allies can have failed to note that the course of the great war has been marked by German treachery, lying, misrepresentation, and fraud in a manner of which any great nation might well be ashamed and that when these things have been publicly exposed, there has been not only no apology offered, but only the insolent assertion that the end, in all such cases, justified the means.

This, then, is the nation with whose members the subjects of the Allies will probably be asked to re-enter into commercial relations, to admit into that land of foreigners whose aims in going to the Far East are those of common trade with the Malays, Chinese, and Japanese peoples, and whose Christian tenets are supposed to give a *cachet* to their operations. The experiences of the Eastern nation has, however, shown them that in their dealings they have nothing to learn from their Teutonic visitors, and the lessons learned in this regard by British, American, and French residents in the East are to the same effect. As a personal reminiscence on this subject the writer remembers how in the late fifties of last century a young German broker in Hongkong was shown the door of a leading English merchant's office for having attempted to bribe, by a money payment, the captain of a ship consigned to the merchant to desert the firm in favour of the German broker. Yet that young man rose in time to be the senior partner in a leading German firm. Of course, all the German firms were not tarred with this brush, and the names of Siemens, Pustan, etc., rise to the memory as types of the clean, hard-working German firms who carried on their affairs without show or bombast, and who do infinite credit to the Fatherland.

It would be interesting to know how much money the Manchester firm of Dewhurst lost by the introduction of the "China market of the famous 'Lie-Eagle'." The story of shirtings, initiated and furthered for years by the Germans in Hongkong and Shanghai. No proper trader in either of these ports was, of course, for a moment deceived by the "chop," but it is absolutely true that in the inland markets served by the Pearl and Yangtze rivers the name of Dewhurst stalks in the nostrils of the shopkeepers for many a year. Instances of this kind of deception could be multiplied in the woolen and fancy woolen trades, and for years the German import trade was largely made up of base imitations of English goods sold at very cheap rates to the great detriment of British interests.

The general attitude of the German importer was one of intense watchfulness of his British and American rivals, whole goods having "short lengths" were universally sold by the Germans as of full measurement. But the Teuton sometimes flew at higher game. In a book reviewed in your columns not a very long time ago it was stated that a British traveller in the heart of China had found, since the present war began, a large engineering establishment in the province of Hupeh—fully equipped and in good working order—though attended only by two Germans. This establishment had been erected on its site by means of bribes to the local officials, though its presence was, of course, quite contrary to Treaty Regulations. It would not be fair to show this side of the sheet alone, for in many ways the residents at the larger treaty ports owe a debt of gratitude to the German clubs, whose members have for many years generously given musical and dramatic entertainments for the benefit of their fellow residents.

But, taken altogether, it will be very difficult for the Germans to re-establish themselves after the war as peaceful competitors for China's trade.

The memory of German treachery will remain as a disturbing element in any business relations, and the latest news that the *Tsushima* was lured to her doom by a "faked" telegram from New York, will only steel Great Britain's determination to fight on until "this tyranny be overpast."

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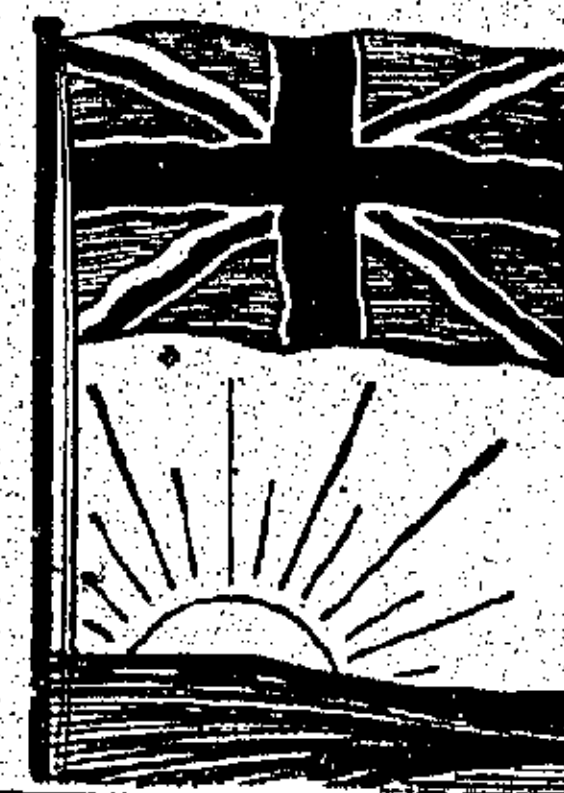
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353

OUR WAR MUSEUM.

UNOFFICIAL.

A national war museum has been sanctioned by the Government.
EXTRACTS FROM CATALOGUE.

GALLERY 2.—Effigies and Wazwork.

Figures.
(1)—Munitioneer and his family in triumphal car (40 h.p. Rolls-Royce).
(2)—Father carves the potato. Domestic Sunday dinner scene (1917).
(3)—A cook-general (period 1917). Costume by Elaine, Bond-street. Furs by the Elite Fur Company.
(4)—City scene, 1915. The Stock Exchange burns George Washington in effigy for selling the truth.

GALLERY 3.—Relics and Curiosa.

(1)—Electric torch used by people in 1917 to find their houses.
(2)—Powder-box and puff. Property of railway servant (circa 1916-17).
(3)—Fragment of sole leather of civilians' boots (1917). Fragile. Please do not touch.
(4)—Pyjamas, sleeping bag, reading glasses, and picnic basket used by suburban season-ticket holders in 1917.
(5)—Models of jetties found in railway carriages after passing of the Russian troops through England (August 1914).
(6)—Nine pieces of lump sugar, loaned to the Museum by Solomon Goldberg, Esq., taken in pledge by his grandfather in 1917.

(7)—Specimens of "carbo-hydrate" and "calories," delicacies of now unknown nature eaten in lieu of food by patriots in war time.

(8)—Letter posted London, November 1916, to a village in Sussex, with postmarks of December 1918, January, March, and April 1917. Delivered April 31st.

(9)—Ritual bell, used in smoking-rooms of London clubs in 1917. These bells were usually rung loudly at 12.30, just before 2.30, at 6.30, and just before 9.30.

(10)—Complete set of woolen under-clothing (costing £50) presented in August 1917 by the burgesses of Liverpool to their Lord Mayor as a testimony of affection.
(11)—Portrait of a lady in national costume of 1917. Ditto of her daughter (aged 15). The public are invited to test their skill by guessing which is the mother and which is the daughter.

(12)—Fragment of the German Socialist's bomb that killed the German Crown Prince in September 1914. Pistol of assassin who killed him at Cologne in February 1915. Cup used by Bavarian soldier who poisoned him in April 1915.
(13)—Piece of timber from the Maria Annie, 400-ton tramp steamer, bought in September 1914 by the first Lord Gravesend (then George Hoggins, Esq., a wharfinger) for £1,500, and sold by him in 1917 to the "Marine Shipowners' Syndicate" for £1,300,000.

GALLERY 4.—Works of Art of War Period.

(1)—Futurist sketch, "The Eve of Complete Victory." By Colonel Church-Barnard group, "Weeding with the Hun Banks" (after the Lascos). Sir William Plender—T. B. in *The Daily Mail*.

"RECORD" SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HARVEST.

The returns of the South Australian Wheat Board show that the harvest has not failed in a single district, and that the Government's estimate in December of 34,000,000 bushels will be exceeded by 6,000,000 bushels. This yield is a "record" for the State, and is 7,000,000 bushels in excess of last year's yield.

REAL FLESH BUILDER FOUND AT

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WORKS WONDERS IN MAKING

THIN UNDEVELOPED MEN

AND WOMEN PLUMP AND

ATTRACTIVE.



HOW TO GAIN 15 TO 40 LBS.

Stop being a human beanpole. Chase away that long, lean, hungry look that makes folks think you're sick or that you're not getting three square meals a day.

Give the merry laugh to the would-be witty friend who asks you what makes you look so peaked and tells you you'd better see a doctor.

Begin to-day to put from 15 to 40 pounds of good, firm, healthy permanent "stay there" flesh and tissue on those spare bones of yours.

For we say that the skinniest, scrawniest man or woman can quickly "fill out"—become plump—yes, with actual healthy fat, in sixty days and all by a new, simple, harmless, home treatment that can't possibly hurt you, that imposes no hardships, no disagreeable diets, no foolish "rub ows," that can be taken privately in your own home without the knowledge of anyone. SARGOL tablets do the work, your chemist keeps them in stock.

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[57-6]

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,170, Paramore, 7th May—Shanghai 29th April, Gen. Order.

KOTSU MARU, Japanese str., 2,001, I. Kasai, 6th May—Mojito 29th April, Gen. Order—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PANAMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,563, Yamamoto, 6th May—Shanghai 3rd May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SIBERIA MARU, Japanese str., 3,112, K. Hashimoto, 7th May—San Francisco 3rd April, General—Toyo Kisen Kai-sha.

SZECHUEN, British str., 1,229, 7th May—Shanghai 4th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Allin, Mr. I. Aronin, Mr. B. Broadsky, Mrs. H. G. Curry, Mr. C. R. Cameron, Mrs. M. de Armond, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Fernandez and servant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fukunaga, Miss M. Haynie, Miss E. J. Hannan, Mr. H. Homan, Miss J. L. Jackson, Mrs. M. L. Johnson, Mr. Jose de Leon, Mr. M. Luis de Leon, Mr. R. Shanon, Mr. T. H. Moser, Mr. S. R. Shanon, Mr. T. Nishikawa and servant, Mr. T. Niya, Mr. S. Nishihara, Mr. P. J. Ocampo, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Payne, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Phipps, Hon. Manuel Quezon, Mr. E. Quirino, Dr. D. Rosenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. F. Snowden, Mr. C. M. Truby, Mr. J. M. Truby, and Mr. A. Terrazini.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER	DATE	TIME
TIENSIN	"CH. PSHING"	Tuesday, 10th May, No. 1	10.00
SHANGHAI	"WONGANG"	Thursday, 10th May, No. 2	10.00
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 12th May, No. 3	10.00
MANILA	"TAI-SAN"	Saturday, 12th May, No. 4	10.00
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 12th May, No. 5	10.00

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

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Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On May 27th at 12.10.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly to slightly from Weihaiwei to Shanghai. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.
The anti-cyclone has weakened. It is now central to the south of the coast. Yangtze Valley. A depression is shown over S.W. Manchuria.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 9.23 inches, against an average of 13.88 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	Wind, moderate to light; fine.
Kowloon Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7th MAY, A.M.

7th MAY, A.M.						
Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.
Vladivostok	8 A.	30.0	54	68	WSW	6
Namuro	6 A.	30.0	54	68	WSW	6
Hakodate	6 A.	30.0	54	68	WSW	6
Kobe	6 A.	30.0	54	68	WSW	6
Kioto	6 A.	30.0	54	68	WSW	6
Nagasaki	6 A.	30.0	54	68	WSW	6
Kanagawa	6 A.	30.0	54	68	WSW	6
Yokohama	6 A.	30.0	54	68	WSW	6
Naha	6 A.	30.0	54	68	WSW	6
Ishijima	6 A.	30.0	54	68	WSW	6
Formosa	6 A.	30.0	54	68	WSW	6
Cheloo	6 A.	30.0	54	68	WSW	6
Wenhaiwei	29.60	54	68	WSW	6	
Hankow	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Tientsin	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Kwangtung	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Changhai	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Shanghai	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Canton	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Swatow	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Amoy	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Swatow	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Tientsin	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Kwangtung	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Changhai	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Shanghai	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Canton	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Swatow	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Amoy	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Swatow	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Tientsin	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Kwangtung	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Changhai	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Shanghai	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
Canton	30.0	54	68	WSW	6	
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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(RENEWAL & ETCHELLE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal for Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs. Ellerman & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL
SHANGHAI "CHENAN" On 8th May, 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO "TEAN" On 10th May, Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS: "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Lights and Fans in Saloon, and State-rooms, maintain a regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight, or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 36.

Agents.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Ocean Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAITAN" ... [Capt. A. E. Hodgins] ... FRIDAY, 11th May, at Noon.

"HAIHONG" ... [Capt. J. W. Evans] ... TUESDAY, 15th May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

COALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

These steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Not Transshipment)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSBANK & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY
[CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA]

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE [S YOKOHAMA MARU] WED. DAY, 9th
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Terada 12,500 May, at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and [S KAMATARA MARU] FRIDAY, 8th
YOKOHAMA Capt. Shirai 12,500 June, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

COALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE [TENSIN MARU] WED. DAY, 16th
Capt. Taniguchi 8,000 May.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and [TANGO MARU] FRIDAY, 18th
YOKOHAMA Capt. Soyeda 15,500 May, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI and KOBE [S KAMO MARU] THURSDAY, 17th
Capt. Inagaki 16,000 May, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and [S KASHIMA MARU] MONDAY, 21st
YOKOHAMA Capt. Tetsuya 21,000 May, at 11 A.M.

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(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON

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P. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 138 and 259

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 12th May.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 23rd May.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	THURS., 14th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 19th June.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 3rd July.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 14th July.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$848 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$809 (£122).

" " " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Main Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage, and Freight, apply to—

TELEPHONE 291.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. STEAMER TO SAIL

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA (SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.)

"PANAMA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 11th May, at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU" ... WED. DAY, 23rd May, at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Mscassu. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anging, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 10th May, at 8 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 13th May, at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... MONDAY, 14th May, at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " to 10.00 " "	" 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " "	" 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" 15 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " "	" 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " "	" 15 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	" 15 "
3.00 " to 4.00 " "	" 15 "
NIGHT CARS.	
6.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon "	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" 15 "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" 10 "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" 15 "
6.30 " to 8.00 " "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.	
Extra Car at 11.15 Midnight.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.	
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on applica- tion at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque Compradors' Order representing Bank Notes.	

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Length on Keel Blocks	310 feet	250	714 feet
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Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	77 "	83	88 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.			
Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.			

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE
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Lifting Power	7,000 tons	18,000 tons	
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Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 "	68 "	
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	23 "	25 "	

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonsaki).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," HIKOSHIMA
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	310 feet	250 feet	714 feet
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	77 "	83 "	88 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	77 "	83 "	88 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.			

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE and HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execu-
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Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

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[1]

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Applicants will be required to produce Pass-
ports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who
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